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The "A₂" State of a₂^{m-1}

To illustrate pigmented ^{from} patterns given by the A₂ state of a₂^{m-1} following change in action of Spm. ^{comp + act - 1 of}

I. 8720-8 x 8734D-3 Note:

1. Ratio of fully pigmented kernels to spotted and colorless kernels = 1/2 colorless : 1/4 fully pigmented : 1/4 spotted.

2. The fully pigmented kernels received a₂^{m-1} but no Spm from male parent. These kernels are "wx".

3. The colorless kernels received a₂ from the male parent. Half of these show glassy spots which represent mutations at wx^{m-8} to an allele of Wx in response to ^{component - 2 of} the active Spm introduced from the male parent. Those with no glassy spots did not receive this Spm.

4. The spotted kernels received a₂^{m-1} and an active Spm from the male parent. All of these kernels also have Wx sectors. The pigmented spots represent ⁽¹⁾ inactivations of Spm that occurred during development or ⁽²⁾ losses of Spm ^{imposed by} due to transposition. Note that many of the large pigmented areas have a twin area with only tiny specks of pigment in them. These twin areas probably reflect transpositions of Spm that occurred during development. Mitotic segregation ^{then} introduced two Spm into one nucleus and resulted in loss of Spm from the sister nucleus. (For patterns of pigmentation given by doses of Spm see sections 4, 5, 6 and 7).

II. 8720-13, a₂ Bt/a₂ bt; wx^{m-8}/wx^{m-8} x 8734D-3.

No Spm

1. Note linkage of a₂^{m-1} with Bt, and absence of linkage of either locus with Spm.

2. Details of ^{response} reaction of a₂^{m-1} and wx^{m-8} to Spm and ^{T₀} changes in its action (or location) are the same as described in I.